THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION *The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*—JEFFERSON

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THE HUNTRESS

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BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL

At the corner of North B. and third sts Capitol Hill

SELECTED TALE.

From the Indiana Commercial.

A VISIT TO OLD PUT'S GALLOWS.

An Incident of the Revolution.

NEAR Peekskill, not far from the main road, stands a clump of forest trees, among which an aged hickory is conspicuous. It bore for a long time, and still bears, I believe in the name of 'Old Put's Gallows,' from the fact that many a tory spy, skinner and thieving cow-boy had swung from its branches when Putnam commanded on the lines.

In the early part of August 1777, Gen. Tryon was at the British outposts, near Kingsbridge. It will be remembered that he was royal Governor of New York at the commencement of the Revolution, and a full Colonel of British Regulars. After the war broke out he was placed on actual service, and raised to a General's rank, with power to recruit and equip a tory corps or brigade from the Americans who yet remained royal to the crown and Government of Britain.

For a long time it had been a favorite project with Putnam than an attempt should be made to re-capture the city of New York. From all accounts it appears that Washington did not dislike the plan, but not wishing to hazard at that time the risk of a defeat. Putnam however made several feinte, and false movements at his outposts, to alarm Sir Henry Clinton, in which he succeeded and thus kept the British troops within the city for its protection, that otherwise aided by the fleet, would have been ravaging the adjacent shores of other States.

It became necessary to Sir Henry Clinton that he should know the condition and position of Putnam's troops more accurately, and also endeavor if posible to ascertain what parties in the city gave Putnam such accurate knowledge of his [Clinton's] movements.

Tryon was busy raising his 'new levies,' and for him Sir Henry sent.

'Gen. Tryon,' he said, 'I must know the position of Putnam's troops, and their number, including his fresh battahoos of militia. You ought to find some one—a native—who has enlisted in your corps, that will go into the highlands and obtain it for us. The reward shall be liberal, and if successful the person shall be advanced a grade.'

'I think I have such a person Sir Henry—a sergeant in Delancey's regiment. He enlisted only a week ago, and is intelligent and ambitious—he has friends on the other side that do not know he has joined as yet.'

'The very man. Go and send him.'

Gen Tryon was absent about two hours, for he had to send to Harlem, where the sergeant was stationed, undergoing a drill with others of the new levies under their officers.

'I have seen the man and had a long conversation with him,' said Tryon, when he entered—he is willing to undertake it on one condition, and that only a condition of pride.'

'What is it?'

'That he shall receive a lieutenant's commission at once—he will then depart the instant you require, and is confident of success.'

'Do you know him to be worthy of reliance?'

'From all that I can learn, and from my own judgement, I should not doubt in the least.'

'Then let his commission be made out, and send him with it to me. If I have the same opinion of him, I will sign it.'

The young sergeant soon made his appearance—he was not more than three and twenty years of age, of good personal appearance, and his cunning twinkle about his small black eye denoted no want of confidence in his own good opinion. Sir Henry was so well pleased with him, that his instructions were soon complete, and receiving his commission, the new lieutenant bade the British commander farewell, to return in a few days with the desired information. On reaching his quarters he changed his military apparel for a plain countryman's suit, ripped the lining of his cocked hat, under which he placed his commission, he carefully re-sewed, saying to himself—

'I think when Miss Rosa Milford sees my commission as an officer in his majesty's service, she will no longer refuse the hand of Natham Palmer.'

The next morning he left the further British oulposts at Kingsbridge, on horseback, where Gen. Tryon had accompanied him to pursue his expedition. It was a beautiful morning and he looked forward with all the anticipations of pleasure, and hope gleamed warmly in his breast; he passed the 'neutral ground' without molestation, and advanced into what was considered the American district without being troubled by any of the occasional travellers on the road, although almost every one was armed and carried a musket. Now and then he met an American yeoman or farmer with whom he was acquainted that knew not of his defection, for he was born in that section of the country, and residents within a wide circle was considered as neighbors. Late in the afternoon he came within sight of the regular American outposts, when he turned off the main road by a narrower one that led to a mill and dwelling on the bank of a small but rapid stream. Let us for a moment look into the dwelling and notice its inmates. One was a girl about eighteen, a fine rustic beauty, engaged in some trifling housework, but mainly listening to the conversation of a lively looking, brown complexioned young man, in half military garb. It was evident that what he said pleased her, for she looked at him from time to time as she smiled archly with fondness. These two were Rosa Milford, the miller's daughter, and Wm. Townley, a neighboring farmer's son, and an ensign in the American army lying near.

'Who is that, William, coming towards the mill on horseback?'

'As I live,' said the young man it is your old spark, that sly rascal Nathan Palmer, the dominie's nephew, who despises him and has cast him off. The rogue, I heard in private this morning, had enlisted in the refugee corps. If I certain, he should swing for it. Depend for it, he is here for no good purpose or reason.'

'Do not be seen, William. Leave me to manage him.'

The young man retired by a back door, but not out of hearing as the tory lieutenant entered the front. He advanced with a bold step.

'Miss Rosa. I have but a little time to spare and want your answer at once. Read that.'

'He took the commission from the lining of his hat and placed it before her.

'Some difference between holding a commission in King George's service or being a ragged continental!'

'Natham Palmer,' said Rosa, sternly, 'I always disliked you—now I HATE you.' And she handed him his commission.

'Do you refuse to be my wife now?

'Your wife! Leave this house, or I shall be tempted to loose the dog at the mill upon you.'

Good-by, Miss Rosa," he said grinding his teeth in anger 'Look to your father's mill—your house—yourself. I will be avenged?' And he mounted his horse and rode swiftly away.

Rosa hastened to the back door to look for her lover. He was just entering the woods leading to the camp, and the wave of his hand indicated to *Rosa* that he *Knew* Palmer's errand. He hastened to camp, had an interview with Putnam, and the latter issued his private orders—Palmer came into the lines that night with the freedom of an old companion, and having as he supposed accomplished his errand, was about taking his departure, when he was arrested, and the fatal commission was full proof of his guilt as a spy. After a brief trial he was ordered to be hung on Put's-gallows' the next afternoon.

Before the hour of execution came, Tryon, who had heard of the arrest of Palmer, sent in a flag, declaring it murder to hang a mere civilian, who happened to be a loyalist, and threatning retaliation. He was not aware that Palmer's commission had bee found upon his person. Putnam wrote back his brief and memorable note.

'HEAD QUARTERS, August 7, 1777.

Sir—Natham Palmer, a lieutenant in your King's service, was taken in my camp as a spy. He was tried as a spy—and you may rest assured, sir, he shall be hanged as a spy.

I have the honor to be, &c,

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

'His Excellency, Gen. Tryon

P. S.—*Afternoon. He is hanged.*"

Such was 'Old Put'—prompt to execute and decide. The hickory tree still remains standing near Peekskill.

THE BATTLE OF OUR LIFE.

BY REV. EDWARD C. JONES.

Up to the strife with care,
Be thine an oaken heart,
Life's daily contest nobly share,
Nor act a craven part:
Give murmurs to the coward throng,
Be thine the joyous notes of song.

If thown upon the field,
Up to the task once more,
'Tis worse than infamy to yield,
'Tis childish to deplore;
Look stern mistortune in the eye,
And breast the billow manfully.

Close in with every foe,
As thickly on they come,
They can but lay the body low,
And send thy spirit home;
Yet mayst thou stout it out, and view,
What giant energy can do.

Soon shall the combate cease,
The struggle fierce and long,
And thine be true, unbroken peace,
And the victor's song;
Beyond the clouds will wait for thee,
The wreath of immorality!

Politeness in Paradise. Our poetic historians go back sometimes to first principles for their facts, as will be seen by the following Epigram:

When first the manly heart of Adam felt
The power of beauty began to melt,
And, gazing on his rib, he falter'd, Madam
I am your very obedient servant—Adam

European Bravery. The hostility of Austria, France, Naples and Spain, to Rome, calls to mind the following lines.

Father and mother and I,
With a strong and trusty band,
Beat a poor little boy
Till he could hardly stand,

Why is an old coat like an iron pot?—'Cause it is a specimen of hard wear (hardware)

A soul conversant with virtue resembles a fountain; for it is clear, and gentle, and sweet, and communicative, and rich, and harmless, and innocent.

A POSER.—An artist who had been employed to construct an angel for the spire of a church in a neighboring town, finished the work with a good pair of shoes on. Some one took occasion to point out the error to him, and asked, 'who ever saw an angel with brogans on?' The artist regarded the work for a moment with an air of mortification, but recovering himself rejoined, 'You may be right, but who ever saw one without?'—Com.

WOMANS LOVE.

Like a diamond in the sun,
Or a wreath by honor won,
Like the bright effulgent light,
Bursting from the stars of night,
Boundless as the ocean, yet
Gentle as the rivulet,
Such is woman's love.

Like the lustre of the dawn,
Or the dawn of earthly morn;
Like the firmonent on high,
Ardent as its changeless dye,
Faithful as the polar gem,
Fearless as the diadem!
Such is woman's love.

JOHN ALCOHOL.

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
When we were first acquaint,
I'd money in my pockets John,
Which now I know there ain't.
I spent it all in treating John,
Because I loved you so;
But mark me, how you've treated me,
John Alcohol, my Joe.

Now John Alcohol my Joe John,
We've been to long together,
So you must take one road, John,
And I will take the other!
For we may tumble down, John,
If hand in hand we go,
And I will have the bill to pay,
John Alcohol my Joe!

BYRON'S OPINION OF BEAUTY.—I do not talk of beauty [continued Byron] of feature or complexion, but of expression, that looking out of the soul through the eyes, which in my opinion, constitutes true beauty. Women have been pointed out to me as beautiful, who never could have interested my feelings from their want of countenance; and others who were a little remarked, have struck me as being captivating from the force of countenance. A woman's face ought to be like an April day, susceptible of change and variety but sunshine should often gleam over it to replace the clouds and showers that may obscure its lustre, which poetical description apart, [said Byron,) in sober prose, means, that good-humored smiles ought to be ready to chase away the expression of pensiveness or care, that sentiment or eartnly ills calls forth. Women were meant to be the exciters of all that is finest in our natures, and the soothers of all that is turbulent and harsh. Of what use, then, can a handsome automaton be, after one has got acquainted with a face that knows no change, though it causes many? This is a style of looks I could not bear the sight of for weeks, and yet such are the looks that pass in society, for pretty, handsome and beautiful.

WASHINGTON CITY D. C.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 8, ::::::::::1849

COMMENTS ON THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, As Promised in our last.

It will be recollected that our Fore-fathers fled from Great Britain to this land, to avoid persecution for worshipping God agreeably to the inclination of their own hearts, and their own views of the Scriptures.

It will be remembered likewise that the sect now called Presbyterians, [or holding the same tenets,] the Robinson party, originally from Plymouth, England called Pilgrims shortly after their settlement on these shores were followed by other christians, also fleeing from the persecution of the Church & State government of England—but these differing in religious opinions upon some points of christian worship—they all however, believe in christian redemption. But the first commer, the Pilgrims, for this difference of opinion fell upon them with the ferocity of wild beasts, hung, fined, imprisoned, scurged, and banished them, and in one instance burned an elderly female at the Stake! These were they who settled New England in part.

The Catholics were likewise forced to fly from persecution to this country—they settled Maryland, but unlike their fellow-sufferers of New England, they received all persecuted christians with kindness and brotherly love, let their tenets of religion be what it might.

In Virginia as being first settled by the Church and State party from England, also instituted bitter persecutions against dissenting christians, baptists, and Friends who flew to them for protection.

But after Independence was declared, and the patriots who achieved our liberty, came to form a republican government equality for themselves, and free toleration was secured to all sects of religion, to worship God as they thought fit, the most happy and glorious privilege the sons of men ever enjoyed.

All sects seem perfectly satisfied, nay such was their joy that some fainted, with the exception of the Pilgrim Fathers, whoever since their brutal murderers of innocent men, women and children were checked by Charles the II. of England, smothered their rage, which still burned in their hearts as fierce as ever; and seems to have gathered strength from time and numbers, with an immense power from the vast sums of money they have collected by the most extensive revenue that was ever exacted by any Potentate since the dark ages.

Not a thing ever invented by the injennity of man, that has not been turned into an item of revenue from the produce of the land, down to soap grease. Even from aged females in the Alms Houses were taxed at one cent per fortnight. This money they collected to spread the gospel. But there is no truth more clearly identified by facts, than that the gospel has not been spread; even in the Church, which the writer has just confessed. And that sin abounds in a ten fold degree throughout the land, since they undertook to spread the gospel by money, and that the Church so called by this Pilgrim party means nothing more in our opinion than to accumulate money sufficient to enable them to take vengeance upon all those who has stood, and now stands between them and power. Friends take warning, those are an evil hearted people.

But to the address of the "General Assembly." Is it not strange that this article commenced in our last paper, names no time nor place where this assembly should have been held; what does this mean? It must mean that they have neither the honesty nor the independence to avow the treasonable plot, [as it must be] they aim to perpetrate.

Let this be as it may the language is meant for the present time. Listen:

"For years, thousands of the members have been praying and laboring and hoping for a reformation in the church on the subject of slavery. Admonitions, remonstrances, memorials, warnings, and entreaties, have been tried for nearly a century, and tried in vain. This Leviathan is not so easily coaxed. Resolutions have been passed from time to time, by the general assembly, condemning slave-holding in the strongest terms. They have declared it a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, as utterly inconsistent with the laws of God."

Then if they have not been able to purify themselves from the "sin" of Slavery how are they to eradicate sin and slavery out of the country? clearly they cannot. If "praying and laboring, and hoping"—If "Admonitions, remonstrances, memorials, warnings, and entreaties, have been tried for nearly a century, and tried in vain," then it is not true that they are the "only true church on earth." For the true church of Christ is built upon a rock, and neither storms, nor slavery, nor anti-slavery, nor wicked men can shake it, and Christ has promised to hear the prayers of his people, and grant their petition. Therefore this Church the writer speaks of is not the true church of Jesus Christ.

Their policy however is more clearly defined in the following:

1. "The General Assembly is not necessary to Presbyterianism. And, if a majority of the Presbyteries declare independant of the Assembly, it would not be a *secession* from the church—it would only be a changing her policy.

2. The advocates of *perpetual slavery* are but few in the church, especially i the West. If this plan should be adopted, the most would *cordialy* agre in it, and few if any would secede; so that our churches would not be scorned.

3. We shall be able to act more efficiently against slavery. Now the battle has to be faught on our soil, then we shall be able to present an undivined front on our own fields, and carry the war into the enemy's country. We shal be able to send men into slave States who will organize churches upon anti-slavery principles. If the majority of the Assembly were anti-slavery, and should legislate the slaveholders out of the church, it would not reclaim *them*, and they would raise the cry of prescution, and gain a great deal of sympathy at the north, and the church might be rent again through its whole length and breadth. This is an evil which should be avoided if possible, and at the same time we should discharge our duty.

4. By comming out from a pro-slavery church we shall ezert a greater moral influence upon the world. Our professions and our actions would correspond. Now our moral power is paralyzed. Infidelity itself would disdain communion with such injustice and outrage. Jefferson, though an unbeliever in Christianity, had faith enough in the justice of God to *tremble* for his country, in view of the guilt which the *relation* involved; and in view of the wrong and injustice which it inflicted on its victims, that the Almighty, in his judgment, had no attribute that could take sides with master in a conflict of servile insurrection.

5. But, above all, by comming out from a slave-holding organization, and taking sides with the poor and oppressed, we may expect the blessing of God. The unheeded cries of three millions of our fellow-beings, that are daily coming up to our ears, are enough to stifle the Holy Spirit. God will not take sides with the oppressor, or with those who are leagued with him. It is not enough to say, "I know it not;" "*Am I* my brother's keeper?" "Doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it?"—Prov. xxvi, 11.

No one can be at a loss to understand this General assembly, we shall be able to act more efficiently against slavery. "Now the battle has to be fought on our own soil." Who is going to fight? and who will they fight? Their own brethren. Fellow citizens of the United States and their own pro-slavery Presbyterian brothers from whom they sprung? hear them: "The General *Assembly* is not necessary to Presbyterianism."

—

THE PASTORAL LETTER.

This is a side by side affair with the General Assembly, just referred to, and found in the same paper. Nor is there one ingenuous sentiment or an evidence of candour in the whole of it. The words to be sure are honeyed over with a gloss too thin, to conceal their true meaning, which all who are concerned in the matter will discern that the words are one thing and the meaning another:

"THE PASTORAL LETTER.

Of the Free Synod of Cincinnati, to the churches under its care.

'Beloved Brethren: An ecclesiastical year has passed away, and we are pleased to hear through your representative in Synod that you have been prospering under the blessing of God—that accessions have been made to our ranks, of both ministers and churches, who desire to co-operate in the work of upholding and advocating a pure Christianity."

[Nat. Era.

"Upholding and advocating a pure christianity."

When he says "prospering under the blessing of God," he says truth, for his God is mammon; he tells you that they have been "prospering under God, and adding to our ranks of both ministers and Churches who desire to co-operate in the work of upholding and advocating a pure christianity." Alas! Look over our land, and see the most abandoned wickedness; while swarms of those blackest kind of traitors, still have the impudence to praise themselves for their "pure christianity."

Not having time at present to expose the fallacy of the arguments set forth in these two papers, "The Presbyterian General Assembly," and "Pastorial Letter," we let the matter rest till our next paper, and conclude with the following premises, viz. that bloodshed or civil war is at the bottom of this Free Soil and Presbyterian movement, & that it is to be brought on by making Slavery not sinful, only but a criminal offence.

—

Owen Connelly, Esq.

We had lost sight of this gentleman for some time, when lo! one evening last week at twilight, the dog barked, and we flew to the door to hold him in check, and whom should we meet but our amiable friend O. C. He looked well—his fine eye bright and fearless as ever, and while his honest countenance beamed with a noble independence, and goodness of heart. In answer to our inquiry he said he had lost the "humble office he held." If the government wish to employ honest men we advise them to put him on the list—though we say this without his knowledge.

☞Newly Invented rinting tablets.—The facility of giving the effect of light and shade to drawings is enhanced, a late English journal says, by the introduction of this newly prepared tinted paper. With no other labor than merely scraping the surface where required with a penknife, a graduated light is obtained up to a brilliant white. Sketches made from nature, and but slightly tinted with the color to the forms, are by this new and facile means readily embued with the atmosphere effects of sky and cloud, the vivacity of daylight, and the rapid induction of chairo-scuro.

JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.

The following little song is all the rage in Paris. The words are by Charles Jeffays

You are going far away,
Far away from poor Jeannette,
There is no one lift to love me now,
And you, too may forget;
But my heart wil be with you,
Wherever you may go,
Can you look me in the face
And say the same, Jeannot?
When you wear that jacket red,
And the beautiful cockade,
Oh, I fear yuu will forget,
All the promises you made;
With the gun upon your shoulder,
And the bay'net by your side,
You'll be taking some proud lady,
And making her your bride.
Or when glory leads the way,
You'll be madly rushing on,
Never thinging if they kill you,
That my happiness is gone;
If you wind the day perhaps,
A General you'll be,
Though I'm proud to think of that,
What will become of me;
Oh, if I were a Queen of France,
Or still better Pope of Rome,
I would have no fighting men abroad,
No weeping maids at home;
All the world should be at pece,
Or if Kings must show their might,
Why, let them who make the quarrels,
Be the only men to fight.

—

The Country.—Thousands of young Americans and emigrants in our Atlantic cities may possibly find a large amount of wisdom in the following lines, if they choose to comply with their suggestions:

Would you be strong? go follow up the plough;
Would you be thoughtfull? study fields and flowers;
Would you be wise? take on yourself a vow,
To go to school in Nature's sunny bowers,
Fly from the city; nothing there can charm—
Seek wisdom, strength, and virtue on a farm.

MARY MACREE.

Tho' young Geraldine
Hath the step of a queen,
And Aileen be fair as the day,
Tho' beauty may lie
In the bright laughing eye
Of Nora, the handsom and gay;
The maiden I love
Hath the eye of a dove
And her glances beam only for me:
With the step of a fawn,
O'er the mountain at dawn,
Trips Mary, my Mary Macree.

Tho' rivalry appear,
I have nothing to feer,
For my colleen's an angel of truth;
In her smile you may trace
All her soul's gentle grace,
No guile clouds her innocent youth
Tho' she knows I am poor,
Yet she says she'll endure
Sorrow, rather than wealth without me.
Thus I'll gladly toril on,
Till a home I have won,
For Mary, my Mary Macree.

[St. Louis Reveille.

Courtship of the late Dr. R. Dear Sir—I am sorry that I cannot accept your kind offer, as I am already engaged; but I am sure my sister Ann would jump at it. Your obliged, Eliza L."

Dear Miss Eliza L—I beg your pardon, I wrote your name in a mistake; it was Miss Ann I ment to ask—have written to her per bearer. Hoping soon to be your affectionate brother,

The Doctor and Miss Ann were married, and as they say in the Fairy tales, "lived happy all the rest of their lives."

EPITAPH ON GEN. GAINES.

Composed by a child of eight years of age, immediately after seeing the remains of Gen. Gaines.

A brave old man here lies at rest,
As ever God, with his image blest,
The friend of man, the friend of truth,
The friend of age and guide of youth.

Few hearts like his with virtue warmed,
Few heads with knowledge so informed;
If there's another world he lives in bliss;
If there is none he made the best of this.

New Orleans, June, 1849.

THE SATURDAY *EVENING* POST;

A MAMMOTH *PAPER*.

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STEPHEN EDDY.

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30,000 Female Complaints, and over 7,000 cures of Diseases of the Blood viz:

Ulcers, scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples on the face, &c., together with neroi s cases of consumption liver complainst, spine affections, &c! This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of N. York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany, have ennmerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and beleive to be one of the mato valuble preparations of Sarparilla in the Market.

P H. Puling, M. D. R. B. Briggs, M. D. P E. Elmendorf, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:

GREENPORT July 19, 1846.

DR. TOWNSENDS—Dear Sir—it is with satisfaction that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from your extract of Sarsaparilla. Be engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arrising from a deranged state of the disgestive orvans, jaundice, &c if far exceeds any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c.

Respectfully yours,
C, S, PRESTON, M D.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt G W Mclean, Member of the Legislature, and late of the U. S. *Navy*; has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

RAHWAY Jan. 25 1847.

A year since I was taken with the iufluenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsadpolla.

B after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. *I* have continued taking it, and that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G W. McLEAN.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented,

THREE CHILDREN.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the scrofula by the use of your excellent medecine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; having taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 108 Woost

NEW YORK, March 1, 1847.

THE FELLOWSVILLE DEMOCRAT.

Is published on Friday of each week at Fellowsviles, Preston county Virginia by S. Heermans.

Terms, one dollar and 25 cents per annum, if paid in advance, one dollar and seventy five cents within six monts, or two dollars & and twenty five cents at the expiration of the year, terms strictly adheared to.

Rates of advertiseting. Twelve lines or less one insertion, fifty cents, three do. one dollar. Larger ones in proportion.

All advertisements will be inserserted until ordered out, unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified and charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be charged Twelve dollars and fifty cents with the privilage of ocnpying a space not exceeding two squares, half column, Twenty dollars.

Letters and communications must be addressed to the editor, F. B. WOODWARD, a Fellowsville, Preston co. Va.

R. W. LATHAM & CO'S. EXCHANGE & BANKING HOUSE,

Corner of seventh and D sts. opposite Nat. Intelligencer. Bank notes on all solvent banks in the United States bought and sold at the best rates.

Drafts, notes and bills on Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, collected and remittances promptly made in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, funds at a charge of one quarter per cent, collections made on all the principle cities of the Union upon the most favorable terms.

Exchange, *Bills* of exchange and bank checks on the most principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates,

A MAMMOTH *ENTERPRISE*

FAMILY MESSENGER AND NATIONAL GLEANER.

The undersigned having purchased the establishment of Alexanders 'Pictorial Messenger,' and Harding's 'Saturday Gleaner,' intends consolidating both papers and issuing a *weekly* journal under the above title.

It is designed to make it emphatically what its name implies a Family Newspaper, devoted to all the varied matters which will serve to render it an agreeable and useful weekly visitor.

Besides furnishing choice literature articles from the most approved author whose talents have been secured, to enflash the columns of the Family Messenger and Gleaner, the current news will be given upon the latest period of the day of publication, and care will be taken to furnish our agricultural friends with a store of information, together with accurately prepared statements of the prevailing Markets, &c. &c.

It will be our aim to please the tastes of our readers, numbering as they do, thousands upon thousands, and we hope to be so successful in our endeavors, as to merit for 'The Family Messenger and Gleaner,' the acknowledgment, on the part of the reading public, that it is not only, the cheapest but the best newspaper in the country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy will be furnished for one dollar.

Seven Coppies	$6,00
Twelve copies	$10,00
Twenty copies	$16,00
Twenty-six copies	$20,00
Thirty three copies	25,00
Forty copies	30,00
Fifty copies	35,00

Payments in all cases to be made in advance.

☞For three dollars, we will furnish one copy of 'The Family Messenger and Gleaner,' and a copy of Graham's unrivaled American *Magazine* for one year

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to the Family messenger and Gleaner,' during the year between the 1st of December, 1848, and the 1st of December 1849, (the copies to be mailed to such post office, or to subscribers through it,] shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of subscriptions gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subsciptions shall have been paid.

ALWAYS IN ADANCE.

The money for Clubs must be always sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk—[when the sum is large a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.)

Address, postage paid,
SAMUEL D. PATTERSON,
No. 98 Chesnut Street, Philadelp

STEAMOAT HOTEL

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on seventh street one door from the corner of Pennsylvania avenue, facing the Centre Market, recently occupied by John C. Cook, esq.

Of this long established house, for convenience and comfortable apartments, little need be said. The subscriber also long known to the public, is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the shortest notice. His table is plentifully furnished with the best the market affords, prepared by experienced cook and attentive servants.

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

August 23 1846. JOHN WEST

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

VAN LOAN & CHASE present their compliments, and solicit an early visit to their

DAGUERRAN GALLERY.

At the GODEON, corner 4 1-2 street and penn avenue.

Where can be seen specimens of these exquisite Works of Art, which are pronounced by Scientific Gentlemen of the city to stand unrivaled either in Europe or America.

It is a common idea that these pictures wil not stand the test of time. Ladies and gentlemen are apprized that all such defect is entirely removed; these pictures will never fade.

Their various and important improvements enable them to give such pleasing resemblance tha none can fail to be perfectly satisfied, and without the tediousness of being compelled to sit more than a few seconds.

Landscapes Family groups, copies of oil nings Gentlemans Country seats, churches al uildings and every othor a order

G. BROOKE & CO

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, and the public generally, that they have made such arrangements with the publishers and others as to enable them to offer inducements to subscribers and others, that are not to be met with at any other establishment in the District.

From their long and familiar acquaintance with the business in this city, they feel confident that they can give satisfaction to all customers who may be pleased to favor them with a call, and they assure subscribers and public that no pains will be spared to make the Literary, depot corner of Pennsylvania avenue and fourteenth street, equal to any establishment of the kind south of New York.

Milltnery and Fancy Store,

Mrs Clavadetscher formerly Mrs Bibler begs leave to return her greatful thanks to the citizens of washington for their generous patronage, and respectfully informs them that she has just received an extensive assortment of Millinery of the latest paris, fashions With a variety of the richest laces, satins silk velvet and ribons bonnets, &c.

THE ATLAS,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
By HERRICK & REPSE,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

No 111 Nassau street (second floor,) between Berkman and Ann streets.

TERMS.—To Mail subscribers, One Dollar per annum, invariable in advance. No paper is continued longer than paid for, nor is any paper sent from this office before it is paid for. In order to afford the paper at the extremely low price which we do, a strict adhearence to this rule is absolutely necessary.

Subscribers in this city, Harlem, Williamsbug, Brooklyn, Jersy city and Staten Island are served by regular carriers at one shilling per month, or three cents per copy.

Terms of Advertising.— One square (sixteen lines), first insertion, one dollar eight lines, or less, fifty cents—each subsequent insertion, half price.

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DOCTOR

D. V. Quenaudon's

Office.

Penn. Avenue, south side 2d door West of 12 street

THE BELLOWS FALLS GAZETTE.

CONDUCTED BY JOHN W. MOOR.

TERMS.

$1,50 in advance, $1.75 if paid at the end of six months, and $2,00 at the end of a year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the discretion of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at the rate of $1 per square, (a square being 12 lines,) for three weeks. Advertisements less than a square, or less than twelve lines inserted three weeks for 75 cents.

Business advertisements will be kept in until ordered out, for which will be charged 12 1-2 cents extra, per square each week.

☞All notices of meetings, societies & of individual interest will be charged as Advertisements to those who order them published.

Postage must be paid on all letters and communications addressed to the publisher, in order to ensure, attention.

Office, in Engine Block,—Up Stairs.

THE GLOBE,

Congressional, Agricultural, and Literary Newspaper.

The Editors of the Congressional Globe propose a new publication. To deserve the patronage which Congress has accorded to their reports of its debates, in receiving and making the Globe the official register, they intend to add promptitude to whatever merit has hitherto recommended the work. They will publish a Daily Globe, to record the proceedings and debates as they occur, and a Congressional Globe periodically as heretofore, embodying the reports of Congress separate from the miscellaneous matter which will accompany them in the daily print. To fill the sheet of the daily newspaper, it is designed to gather the news from all quarters, and complete the contents by drawing from every source whatever may be of most interest among literary novelties, and of greatest utility in science, art, or agriculture. For material the leading journals and periodicals of France and Great Britain, treating of such subjects will be consulted and it is hoped, advantageously used. Original essays, especially on topics connected with agriculture, wil be obtained from the most enlightened land practical men of our country.

The Globe as a newspaper, and as a vehicle of information and amusement in other respects will be under the charge of Francis P. Blair and James C. Pickett. The Congressional department and business concerns of the paper will be under the management of John C. Rives. The public are familiar with Blair and Rives as connected with the press. In introducing Mr Pickett as one of the concern they will be allowed to say a few words of him. He is a gentleman favorably known to the Government, for the talent and judgment which distinguished his diplomatic service while connected with the mission to Quito, and more recently when Charge d'Affaires to Peru. From him mainly the Globe will derive the selections and translations from the foreign continental journals and periodicals, the comments on them and the other literary articles which will be found among its chief attractions. F. P. Blair will give his attention principally to the English periodicals.

The Globe will be published daily during the session of Congress and weekly the balance of the year and will undergo distribution in the form of a Weekly Globe, a Congressional Globe and Appendix.

The Weekly Globe will contain agricultural and miscellaneous articles.

The Congressional Globe will embody as it has done for the last sixteen years. Congressional proceedings and debates exclusively.

The Appendix will embrace the revised speeches separately and the messages of the President of the United States and the reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments.

The Congressional Globe and appendix will be published as fast as the proceedings of Congress will make a number Subscribers may expect one number of each a week during the first four weeks of a session and two or three numbers of each a week afterwards, until the end of the session.

Complete indexes to the Congressional Globe and appendix, will be sent to subscribers soon after Congress adjourns.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Daily Globe daily during the session of Congress, and weekly during the recess, a year, $5 00

For one copy of the Weekly Globe one year, 2 00

For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the present session, if subscribed for before the first of January, 1 00

For one coppy of the Appendix during the present session, if subscribed for before the first of January, 1 00

For six copies of either the Congressional Globe or the appendix, or part of both, 5 00

The subscription for the Congressional Gobe or the Appendix after the 10th of January will be $1 50. The original price of one dollar does not pay the expense of the publications in consequence of the great increase of matter published.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, December 5, 1848

RAIL-ROAD HOTEL.

The undeir menoned having taken the above well known Hotel, recently occupied by P Moran, East of the Rail Road Depot, between 1st and 2d Streets, is now prepared to accommodate any number of persons that may favor them with a call. Their table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and the bar with the choicest liquors.

Regular boarders received at moderate prices.

The subscriber feels grateful for past favors and hopes by strict attention to business, and a determination please, to merit an increase of public patronage.

JAMES RAGAN.

TO THE FRIENDS OF "THE PLOUGH LOOM, AND ANVIL."

POPULAR as this journal is, and so far successful beyond any heretofore established, its income is yet something short of paying its own expenses, leaving the editors to live on air or hope, neither of which is very substantial deit. Now, as we believe that we have not a friend who would willingly see the man want bread who has been more than thirty years teaching others how to make it, we at once frankly solicit our present patrons to use their influence to average one more subscriber each, and then "the Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," and those who are working at it, will be doing what is commonly called a safe business, and not until then. We are truly sorry to be under the necesity of making this appeal, for, could we afford it, we would rejoice, as on past occasions. to show that we would most willingly work as hard, gratuitously for the great industrial interests of the country, as we are now doing in the hope of at least a scanty support.

P. S. We shall not fail to note the favor if any kind brother Editor should give this a place in his paper to help along one of the oldest of the fraternity.

TERMS of the PLOUGH, LOOM, and ANVIL. $10 for five subscribers, $5 for two, and $3 for one, or $5 for two years subscription, 64 pages a month.

address, J. S. SKINNER & SON, 81 Dock street, PHILADELPHI. June 2, 1849

TO SUIT THE TIMES— TOBACCO CIGARS, & SNUFF,

WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business at No. 6 east of Gadsby's Hotel. Having been in experience of four or five years and a thorough practical knowledge of the manufacture of Tobacco in all its varieties, it may confidently be expected that he will keep on hand the most excellent articles, and at uncommon low price too, in the tobacco line imported into this country. He hopes by a devotedness to his business to meet with encouragement from a generous public whom it will be his greatest desire to please. He has now in store and for sale the following choice brands of Tobacco, cigars, and snuff,

Regi	Pricpnir Pe
Reformal	Principe degan
Imperial	Principe Mellio
Cazadorcs	Havana Legitimr
Rifle	Tobbaccos superio
Industry	Anones

Also cigars of every variety extant.

Chewing tobacco.

Bridge's Diamond, Jessee Hares sun cured Russell Robertsons Wright,

Obeys old shop small lump of v. bdr

Snuff.

Presidents mixture	Rappee
Macaboy	Natchitoches
Congress	Snuff boxes of b,

N. B: The undersigned will do business on the cash system and consequently will be able to furnish goods at least 25 cents cheaper than any other establishment in the District.

W. H. WINTER

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J, F, CALLAN'S

Drug store corner E 7, Sts.

Among which may be found the following, Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of various kinds Beets of every variety, Brussel's Sprouts, brocell, Collards, Cabbage, many sorats, Carrots do, do. Cauliflowers late and early Cellery, white and red, Chersu, or Salad, Corn, Salad peppergras, cucumber late and early corn, arly prolific and sweet egg plant, white and purple, endive Curled Kale all the best sorts, Melons and Cantelopes, Nastnrtium, okra, excelent for soups, onions white red and silver Parsley, plain and curld Parsnips, large Pears very early, and late pepper squash and othes Pumpkins Radishes, vegatable Oysters, spinage Squash of every variety, turnips the finees kind of turnips, all the onion setts &c

THE IRON CITY

The cheapest Paper in the West

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

This paper hereafter will be furnished to subcribers on the following

TERMS.

For one year paid in advance,	1,0
do do, paid within three months	1,00
If not paid until the end of the year,	1,50

Whitney and Dunn.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN EVER !!!

☞ NEVER IN THE REAR! ☜

A NEW PAPER MAMMOTH SIZE

Reduced price, Increased Beauty.

AND AUGMENTED INTEREST!!

The undersigned having purchased the disputed claim on the old Saturday Courier, and being determined not to be surpassed in the competition among the press For popularity beauty and excellence, will now combine the unrivaled and unapproachable material of the old paper, with the renewed energy enterprise novelty and spirit of a new one and will issue, on the 11th day of March, 1848 in the city of Philadelphia the first number of a new weekly Newspaper, of the very first and largest class, entitled

M'MAKIN'S MODEL,

AMERICAN COURIER

Published and edited by ANDREW M'MAKIN Now editor of the Saturday Courier.

Assisted by a gentleman, universally acknowledged as one of the most talented and popular writers of the age.

The farmers Department, of the Courier will be edited. It is expected, by the most distinguished Agriculturist in the united States whose name will be announced as soon as the pending negotiations are contempleted.

THE AMERICAN COURIER

Will contain the amount of eight more columns of matter than does the "Saturday Courier," and it will be conducted strictly on the CASH PRINCIPEL, will, with all its Artistic and literary improvements, be offered at a much reduced price to "Clubs,"

The editor of the american courier feels confident that not a pledge will be required of time to the character of the new paper, other than that it will be a family newspaper, neueral in politics and religion; chaste in morality and moderate but elevated in tone and sentiment. His long connection with the "Saturday courier,"—which, under at least his co editor ship, reached the largest similar circulation in the world,—will be ample pledge that every intelligent and respectable family in the land may safely confide in his taste, judgment and energy, with the aid of comparatively unlimited capital, to cater for their mental appetite

The contents of the american Courier.

Among the standard features of the american courier, will be—a new series of 'Washington Legends,' by George Lippard, Esq. The 'portrait Gallery' of poets and their poetry—each Biography illustrated, Original domestic tales, by themost distinguished writers of the day. Original essays, sketches, poems, and letters on useful and important subjects, engraved views of persons, scenes and things of interest Select tales from the best english and american authors. The "Modern Spectator, in wich it will be designed to

"eye nature's walk, shoot Folly as it flies
and catch the manners living as they rise

Together with every useful novelty that ingenuity, skill and talent can advise.

THE FARMERS DEPARTMENT will immediately take and maintain an originality and value not approachable by any family journal in the land the editor having engaged several writers of known and acknowledged ability to furnish practical articles on model farming.

The markets, news and gossip of the day will be objects of special care in detail, and nothing will be left undone by mind or money.

Mrs; Caroline Lee Hentz, L. H; Sigourney, L, Maria Child, Francis S. Osgood Emma C; Embury, Ann S. Stephens A. M. F.; Aunan, Amelia B. Welby C. H. Esling Caroline Orne, St, Leon Loud, M: C, Sedwick, Hannah F; Gould Augusta Browne William C; Bryant J. F. Cooper, William Horbert Thomas S, Fay; William Gilmore Simms, J, H, Ingraham, John K. Paulding, H, W, Longfellow N P Willis C F Hoffman T S Arthur J H Mancur H T Tuckerman, George Lippard C Dickens, Eugene Sue Prof P S Ruter jos R Chandler, Robert Morris, Fitz Green Halleck, C Lanman, Caleb Lyon, Park Benjamit. H B Hirst, T B Read, W C Hosme Seba Smith C Chancery Burr.

Two copies of the American Courier and Sears Magazine 1 year 4 dollars 3 copies of the American Courier, and one N Y Union Columbian, or Sears pictorial Magazine American Revolution. or Great Britian 9 dollars

six copies of the American Courier and 2 copies of either Sears Magazine, American revolution, or Great Britian

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

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D: V. Quenaudon's

Office.

Penn- Avenue, south side.

2d door West of 12 street

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